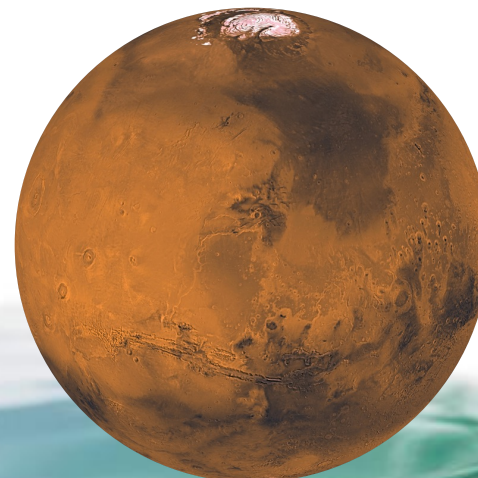


# **ADAPTABLE, DEPLOYABLE ENTRY AND PLACEMENT TECHNOLOGY (ADEPT) FOR FUTURE MARS MISSIONS**



**IPPW10 Future Mars II Session**

**P. Wercinski, E. Venkatapathy,  
P. Gage, D. Prabhu, B. Smith, A. Cassell,  
B. Yount, and G. Allen  
NASA Ames Research Center**



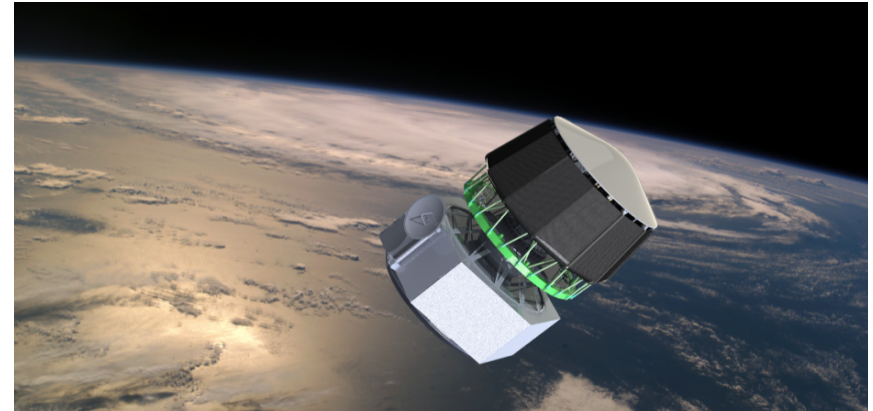
**Paul F. Wercinski  
ADEPT Project Manager  
NASA Ames Research Center  
[Paul.F.Wercinski@nasa.gov](mailto:Paul.F.Wercinski@nasa.gov)**

**June 20, 2013**

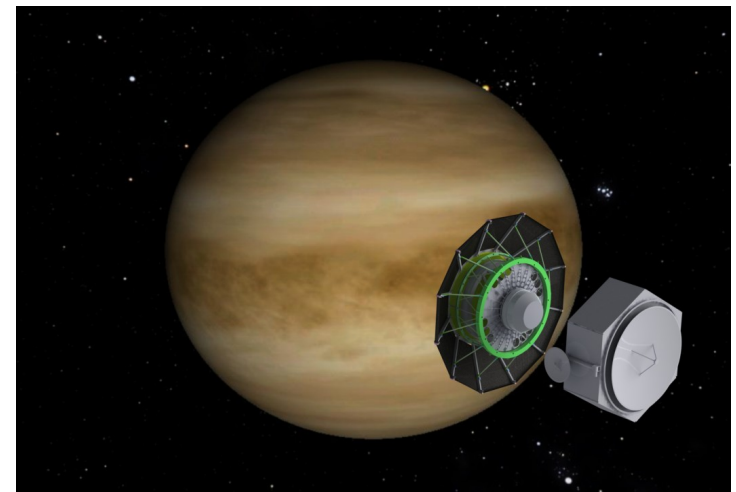
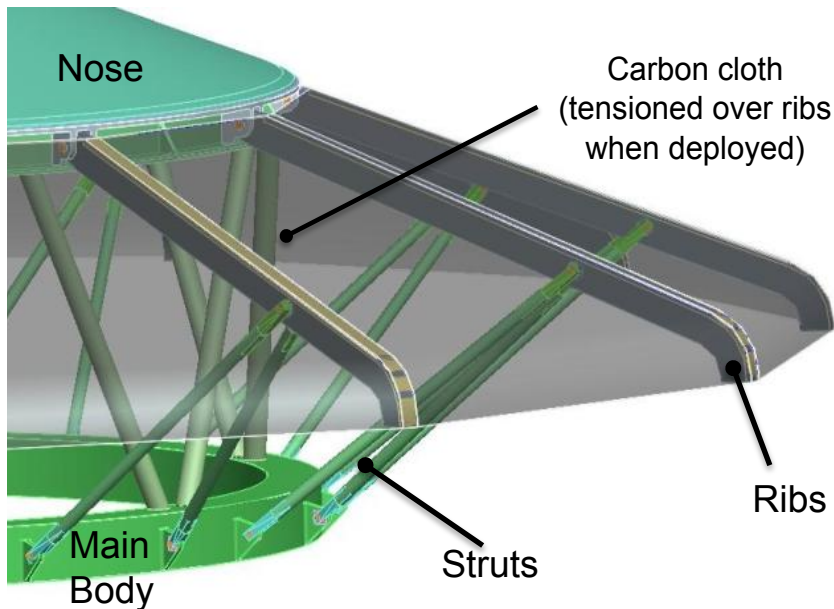
# ***ADEPT (Adaptable, Deployable, Entry and Placement Technology)***



- *Low ballistic coefficient entry architecture ( $m/CdA < 50 \text{ kg/m}^2$ )*
- *Consists of a series of ribs and struts, connected with flexible 3D woven carbon fabric skin*
- *Stowed at launch to fit within launch vehicle shroud*
- *Deployed near planet arrival and functions as a semi-rigid aeroshell system to perform entry descent landing (EDL) functions.*



Earth departure



Venus Arrival

# ADEPT Technology Maturation Project (FY12-13) Overview

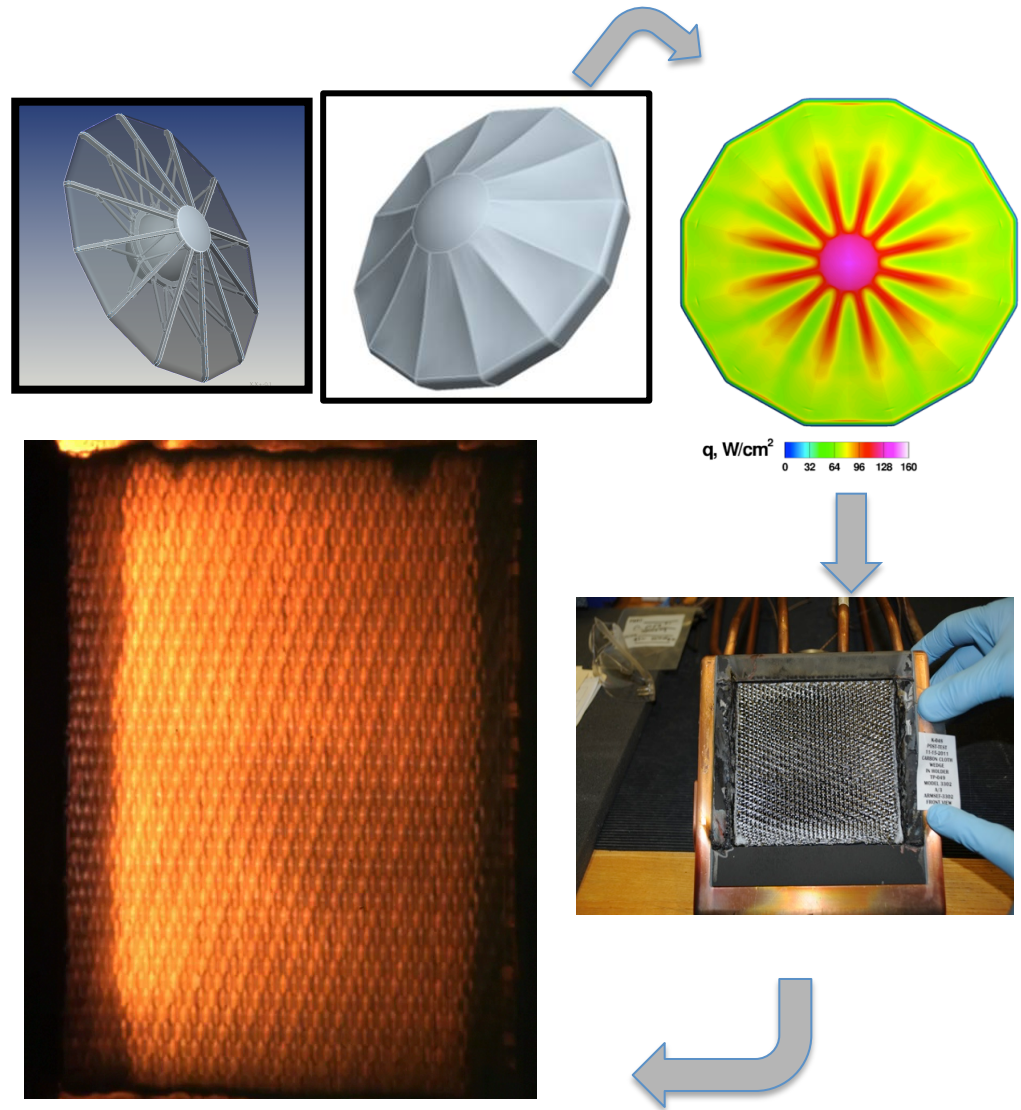


ADEPT is an STMD GCD Project started in FY12

## Project Deliverables

- **Characterize thermal and mechanical performance of 3D woven carbon fiber fabric**
  - Produce flight like woven fabric skin for ground test article and integrate with breadboard structural/mechanical system
  - *Capable to  $250\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$*
- **Perform mission feasibility study to understand operational requirements/parameters and sizing calculations**
- **Design, Fabricate and Test sub-scale ground test article (~2m diameter)**
  - Fabricate rib/strut/ring/nose structures using COTS type extruded shapes for breadboard structural support system
  - Design and procure COTS hinge/joint/deployment mechanisms to simulate behavior of ADEPT for ground testing

ADEPT was recently approved for Full Scale Demonstrator New Start Project in FY14





# ADEPT Technology Development Challenges



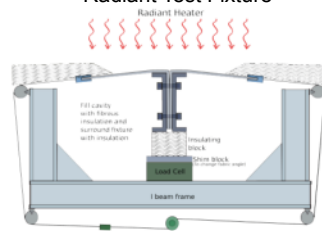
Challenge Area	Description	Mitigation and Verification
<b>Fabric Thermal Performance</b>	Test at and above anticipated peak heating and heat load anticipated for Venus entry	Arc-jet test series in FY14 to establish performance bounds at and above expected heat rates and integrated heat loads
<b>Fabric Interfaces</b>	C-fabric to: 1) rib; 2) nose; 3) shoulder/ close-out	Arc-jet testing (Sprite-C) and radiant testing will establish performance and failure modes
<b>Deployment</b>	Deployment function and reliability testing on 2 m GTA and fullscale prototype	More relevant flight mission conditions can be replicated on ground for a range of off-nominal states
<b>Thermostructural</b>	Understand thermal design issues- materials selection and performance	Component level radiant tests will validate modeling tools to predict thermal and structural stress
<b>Aerodynamic Stability</b>	Blunt body entry vehicles in supersonic to transonic regime may be dynamically unstable	Ballistic Range Testing below Mach 3 and analysis will validate free-flight CFD codes
<b>Integrated System</b>	There is no end to end ground test, but the key system test is thermal vac deployment and vibe acoustic of full scale vehicle	Utilize thermal vac and vibroacoustic test approaches at full scale with flight materials and relevant payload simulator
<b>Fluid Structure Interaction</b>	Flutter of cloth could lead to aerodynamic stability issues	Perform component level testing in relevant environment to validate FSI codes
<b>Manufacturability</b>	Establish manufacturing, assembly and integration at relevant scale	Relevant scale Venus aeroshell manufacturing & assembly processes will be demonstrated

BLAM Test Fixture



C-Fabric & Interface Thermal Performance

Radiant Test Fixture

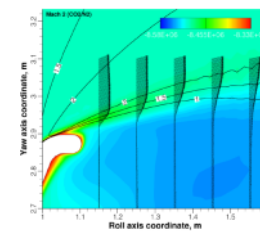


Component Thermostructural Testing

Fabric/Rib Interface

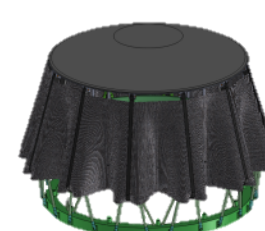


Mach contours on shoulder

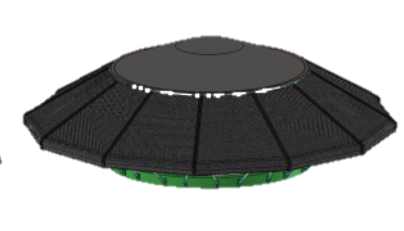


FSI modeling for wind-tunnel model design

stowed



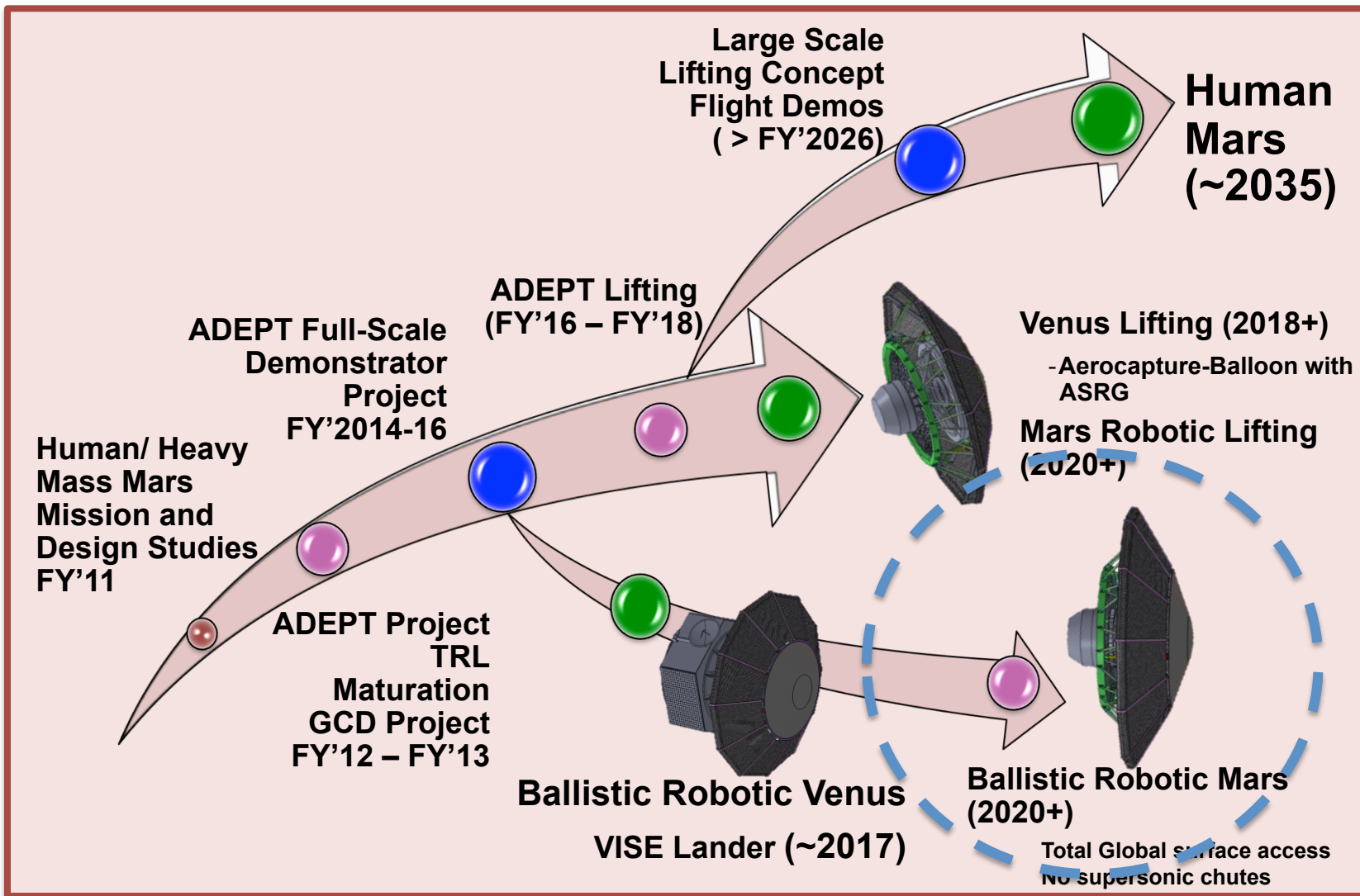
deployed



Deployment Testing

# ***ADEPT Mission Infusion***

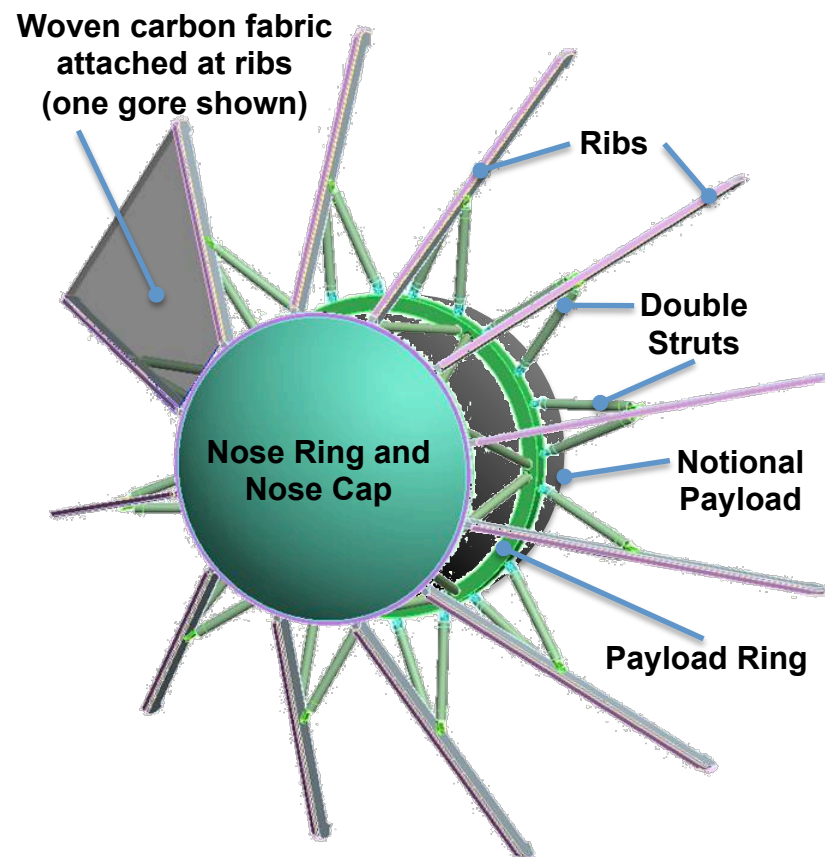
## ***Potential Mid-Term Mars Mission***



# Initial Assessments of ADEPT for Future Mars Missions

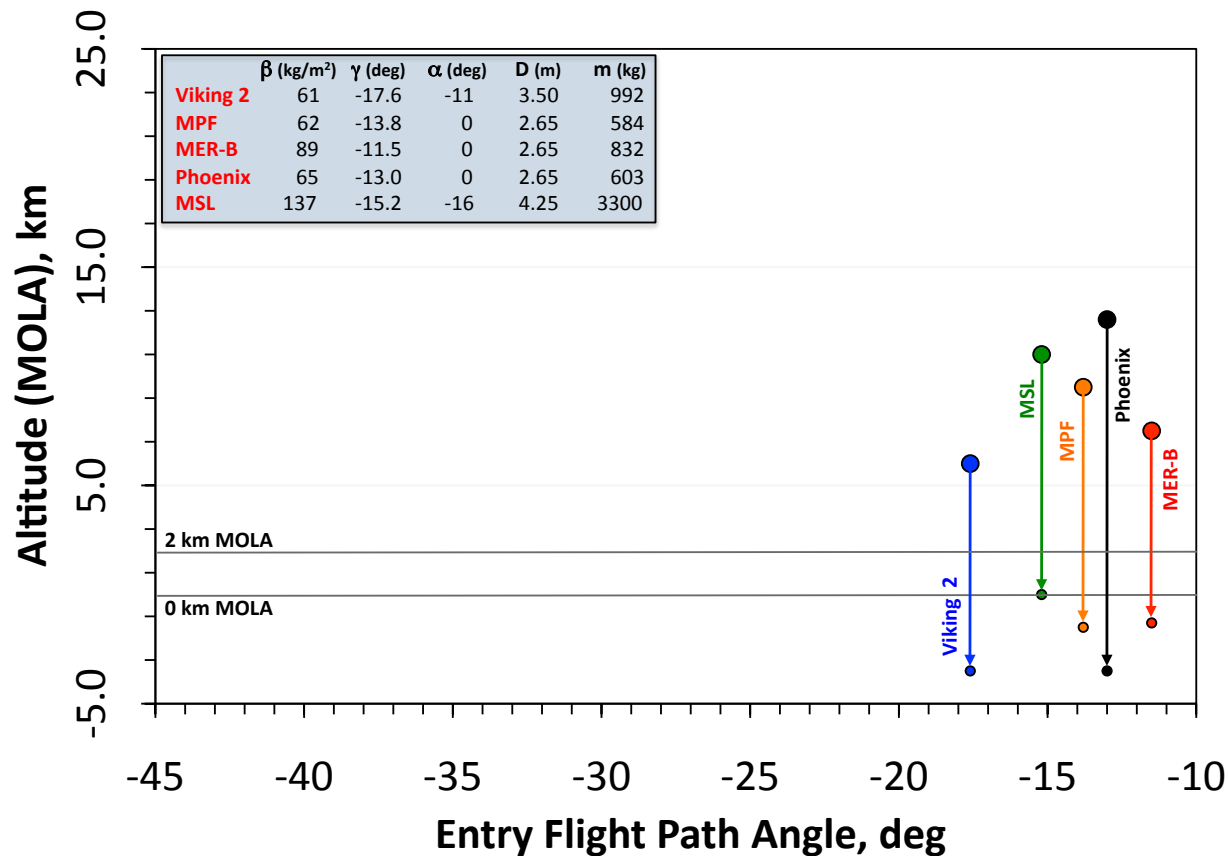


Element	% of Entry Mass
<b>ADEPT:</b>	<b>46 %</b>
<i>Primary Structure (main body, nose cap, lock ring, ribs &amp; bearings, struts &amp; end fittings, joint hardware, carbon cloth)</i>	28 %
<i>TPS (nose, ribs, aft cover)</i>	4 %
<i>Payload Backshell (also contains parachute)</i>	2 %
<i>Mechanisms and Separation (deployment system, stowed/deployed latches, separation ring and guide rails, backshell sep mechanisms, parachute system)</i>	12 %
<i>Avionics and Power (avionics unit, harness, power unit)</i>	1 %
<b>Payload:</b>	<b>54 %</b>



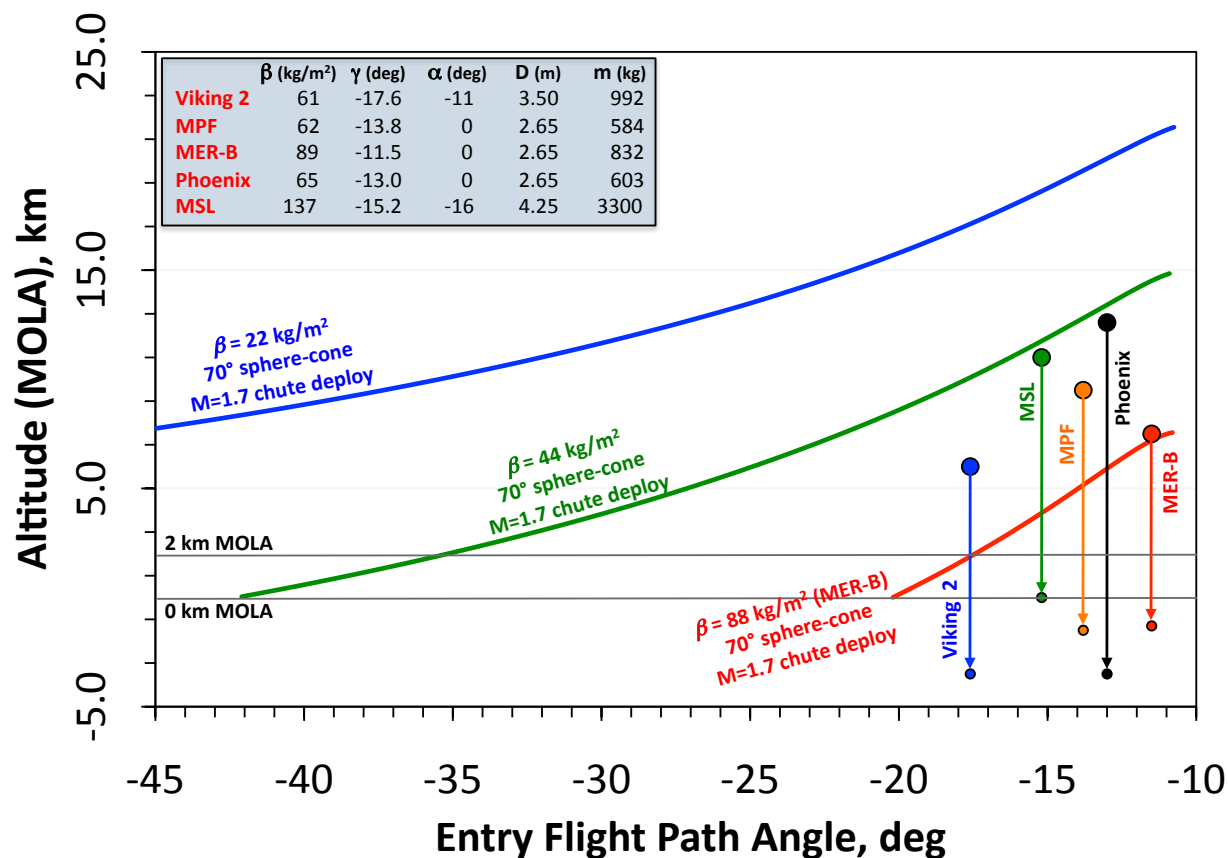
- ADEPT Conceptual Designs for 5-15m class mission applications
  - Identification of components and mass estimating relationships
  - Preliminary MELs have been generated to support mission studies based on Venus entry mission studies (conservative)

# Mars Challenges with Current EDL Technology



- Existing EDL Technology
  - Limits Landed Payload Mass ( ~ 1 mT)
  - Requires use of Supersonic Parachutes
  - Access to Mars Surface Limited by ~ 0 MOLA altitude limit

# ADEPT Enables Global Mars Access



Decelerator Diameter, m

Entry mass kg	$\theta_c$ deg	$\beta=22$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>	$\beta=44$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>	$\beta=88$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>
1000	70	5.8	4.1	2.9
2500		9.2	<b>6.5</b>	4.6
4000		11.7	8.3	5.8
1000	45	7.4	5.2	3.7
2500		11.7	8.3	5.9
4000		14.8	10.5	7.4

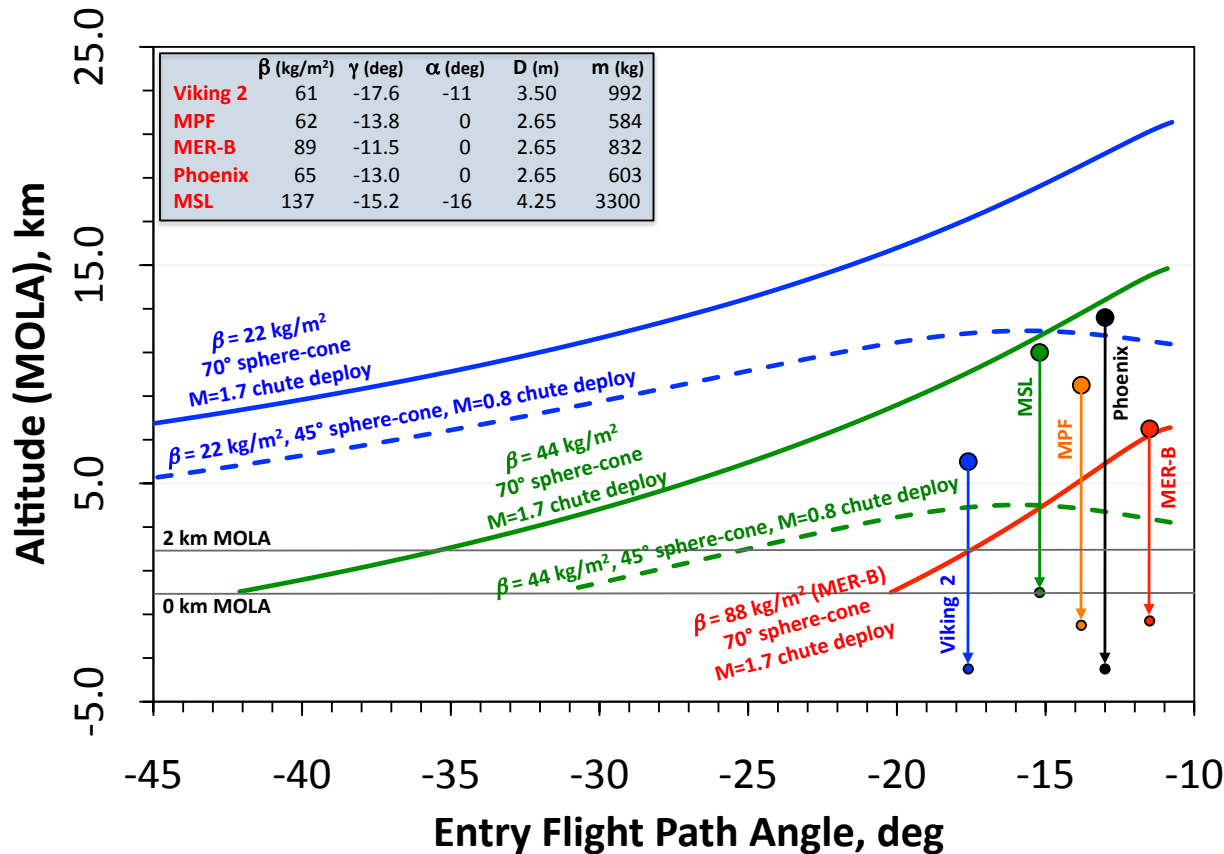
## Example:

70° sphere-cone ADEPT

Diameter	= 6.5 m
Entry Ballistic Coefficient	= 44 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Entry mass	= 2500 kg
Aeroshell Mass	= ~ 870 kg
Descent/Payload	= ~1630 kg



# ADEPT Enables Global Mars Access



Decelerator Diameter, m

Entry mass kg	$\theta_c$ deg	$\beta=22$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>	$\beta=44$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>	$\beta=88$ kg/m <sup>2</sup>
1000	70	5.8	4.1	2.9
2500		9.2	<b>6.5</b>	4.6
4000		11.7	8.3	5.8
1000	45	7.4	5.2	3.7
2500		11.7	8.3	5.9
4000		14.8	10.5	7.4

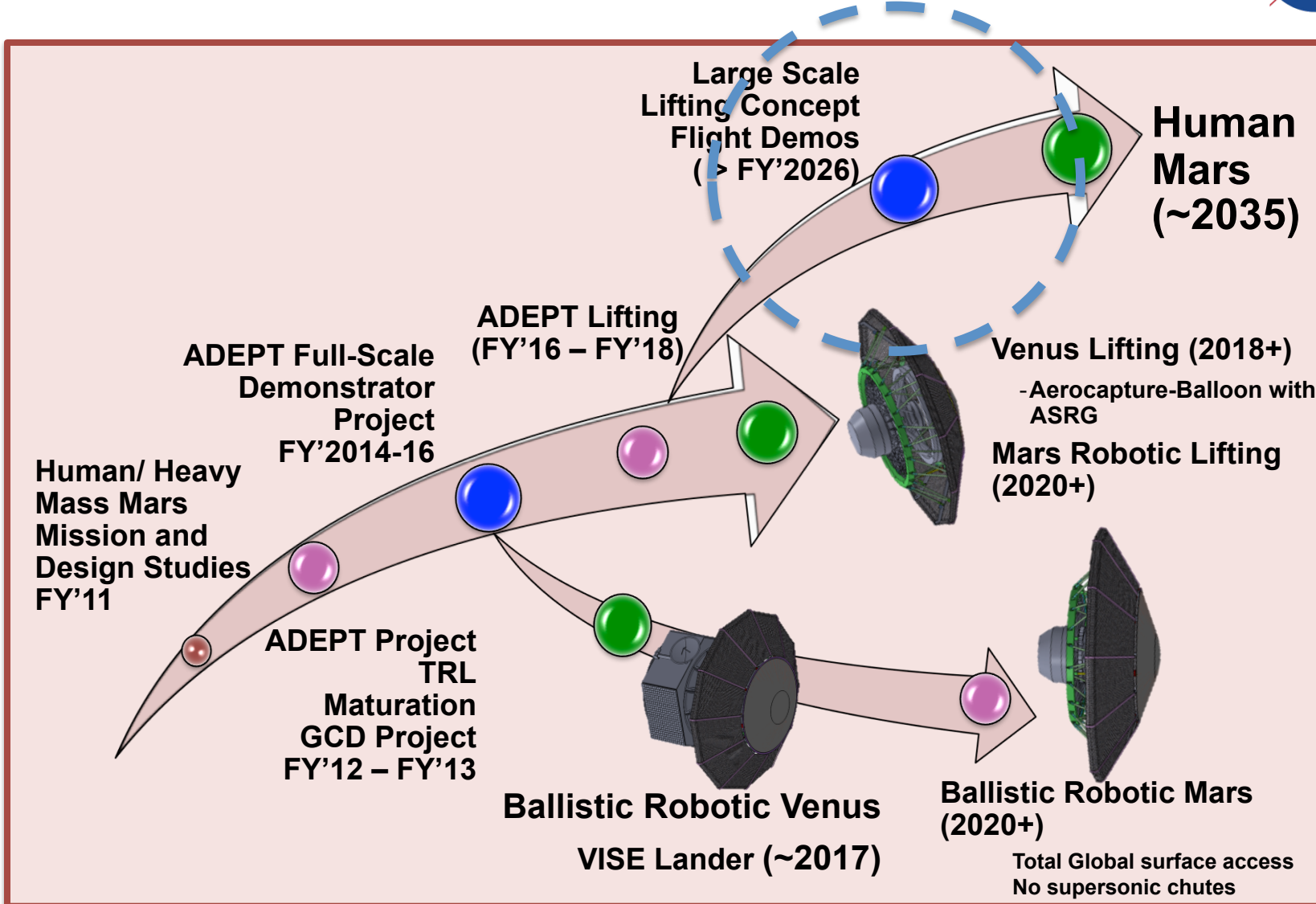
## Example:

70° sphere-cone ADEPT

Diameter	= 6.5 m
Entry Ballistic Coefficient	= 44 kg/m <sup>2</sup>
Entry mass	= 2500 kg
Aeroshell Mass	= ~ 870 kg
Descent/Payload	= ~1630 kg

- Ballistic entry with ADEPT can eliminate risky EDL events for Robotic Mars
- High altitude deceleration results in benign aerothermal environment and g-load's
- ADEPT architecture allows steeper FPA reducing landing dispersion footprint
- ADEPT can enable subsonic parachute deployment at high altitudes
- With ADEPT, landing site elevations is not an issue – Access any site on Mars

# ***ADEPT Technology Maturation and Mission Infusion Timeline***



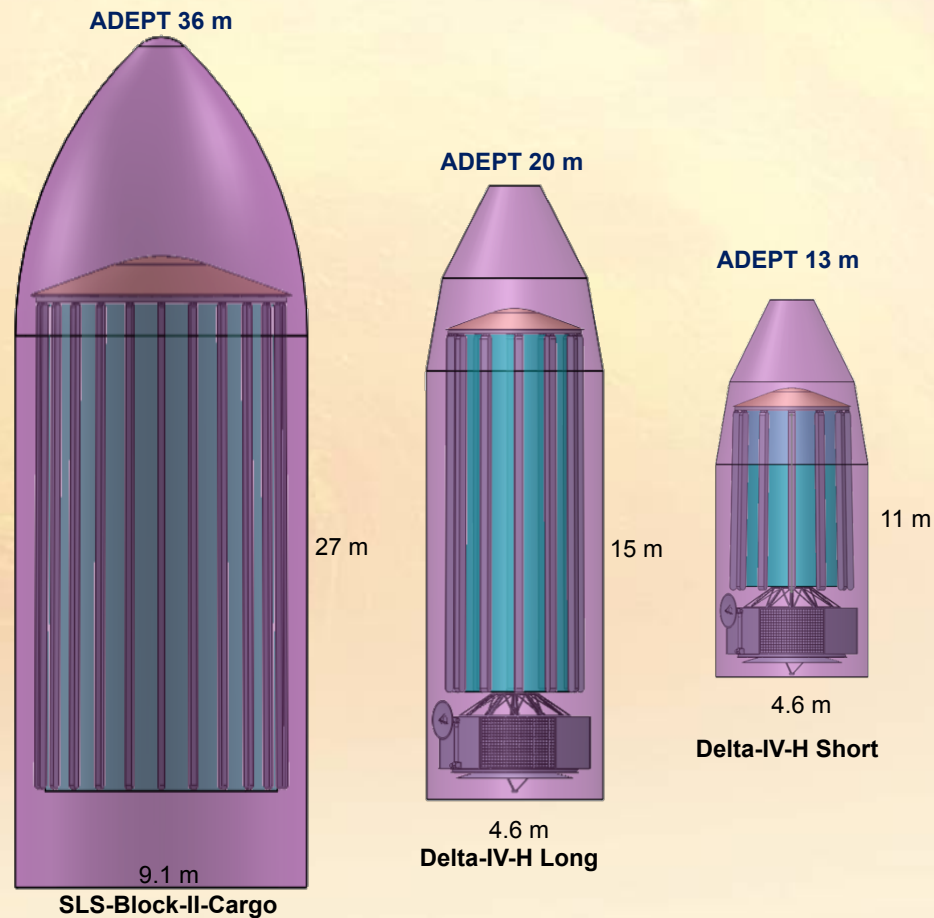
***ADEPT is an Entry Architecture that delivers for Game Changing Science and Exploration Missions in the Near, Mid, and Long term***



# Scaling ADEPT for Mars Large Payload Missions

- Road-Mapping and Systems Analysis Assessments are beginning to Plan EDL Development Path for Future Human Mars Exploration

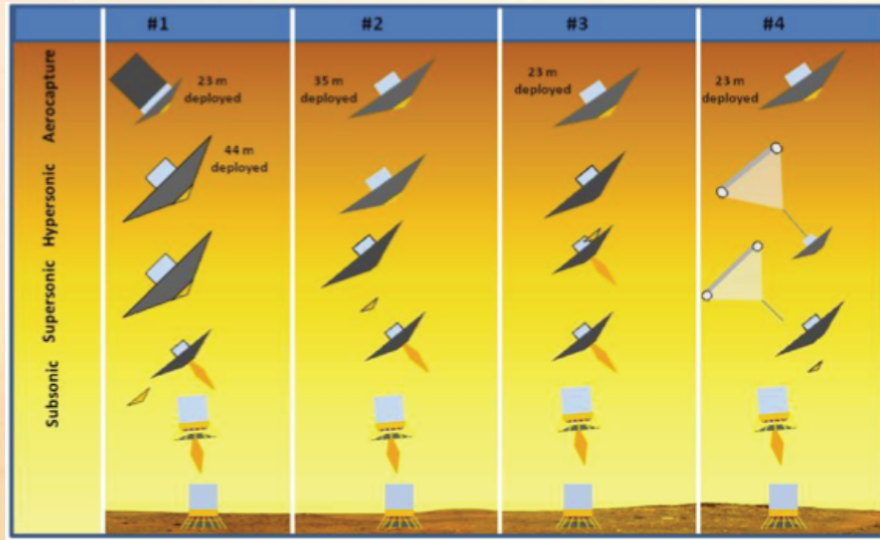
LV Static Payload Envelope – Maximum (Theoretical) ADEPT Size



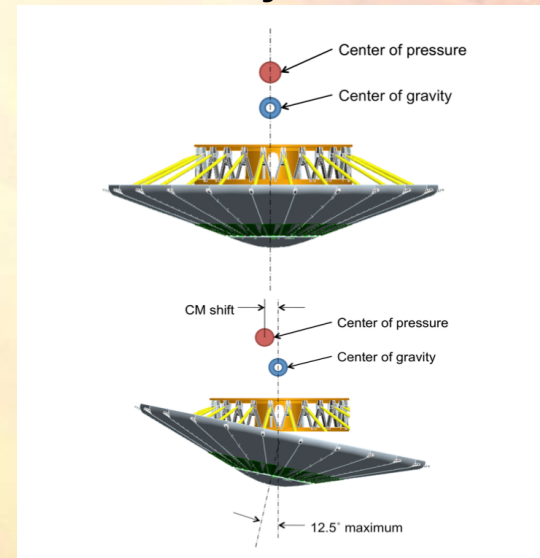


# Considerations for Mars 2026 Sub-Scale Demo

## Potential Low – $\beta$ EDL Architectures



## ADEPT generates lift with Gimballed Payload

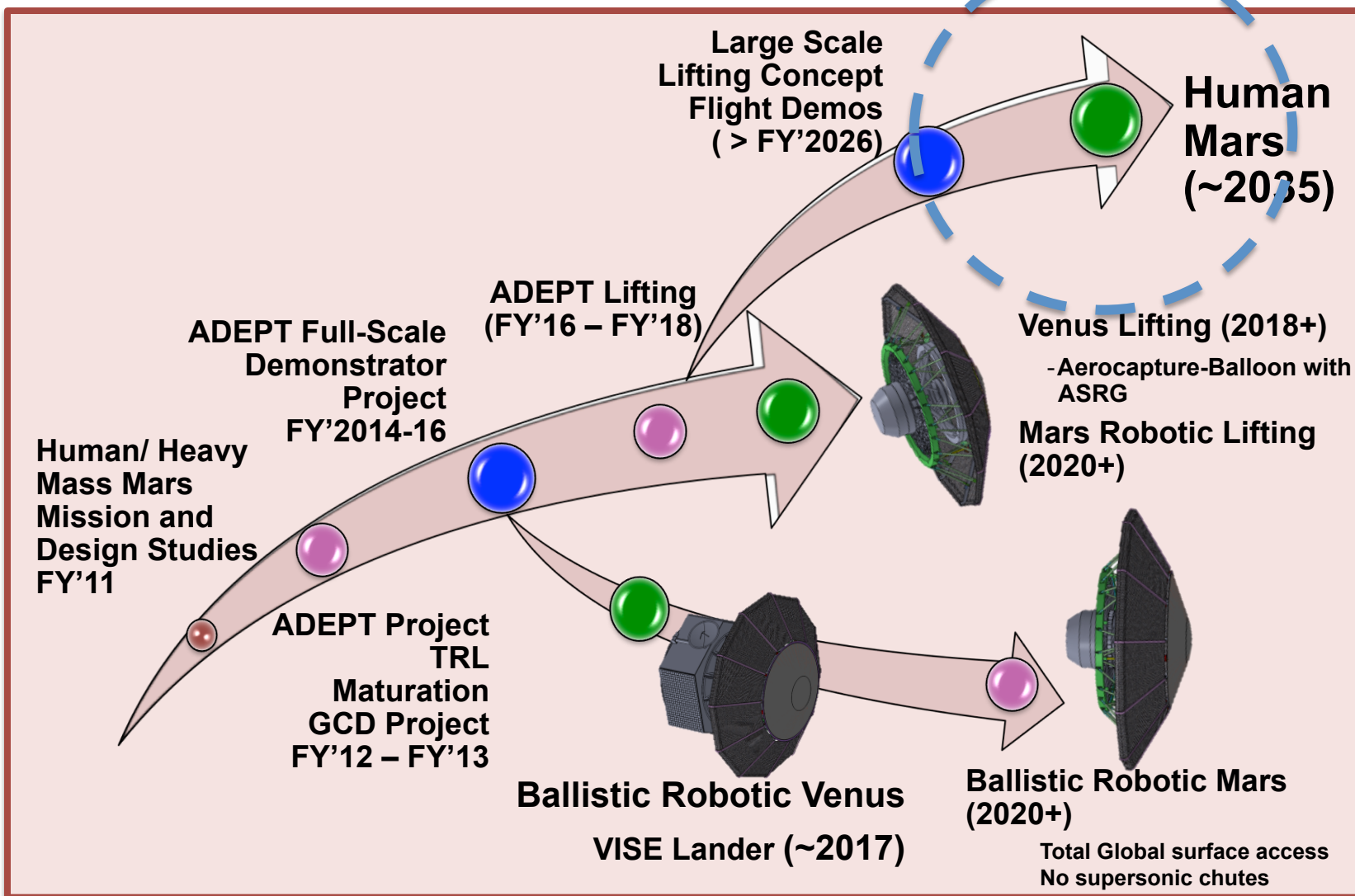


- **Demonstration Challenges for Sub-Scale Precursor Mission**
  - Performs aerocapture and subsequent entry from orbit
  - Accommodation of SRP (assumed for terminal descent)
  - ADEPT Aeroshell transforms to landing system during terminal descent

## **ADEPT considered a potential EDL implementation path for HEOMD Mars Missions**

- Project will support Tech Development Road Mapping activities

# ***ADEPT Technology Maturation and Mission Infusion Timeline***

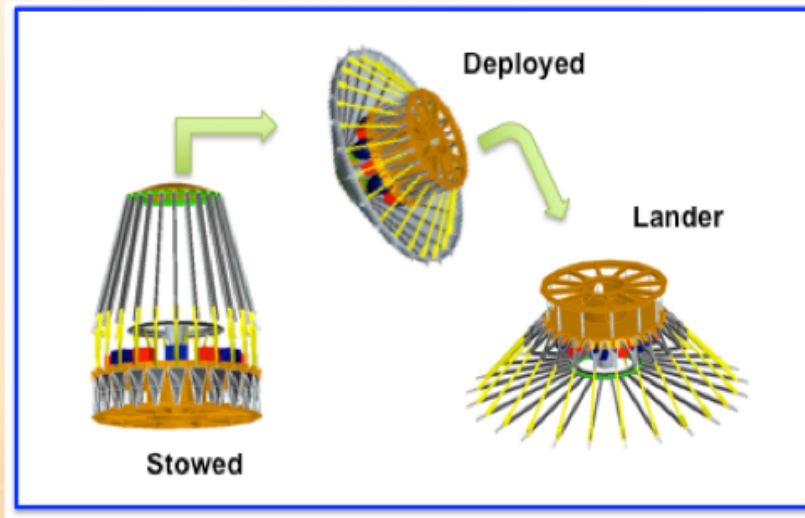


***ADEPT is an Entry Architecture that delivers for Game Changing Science and Exploration Missions in the Near, Mid, and Long term***

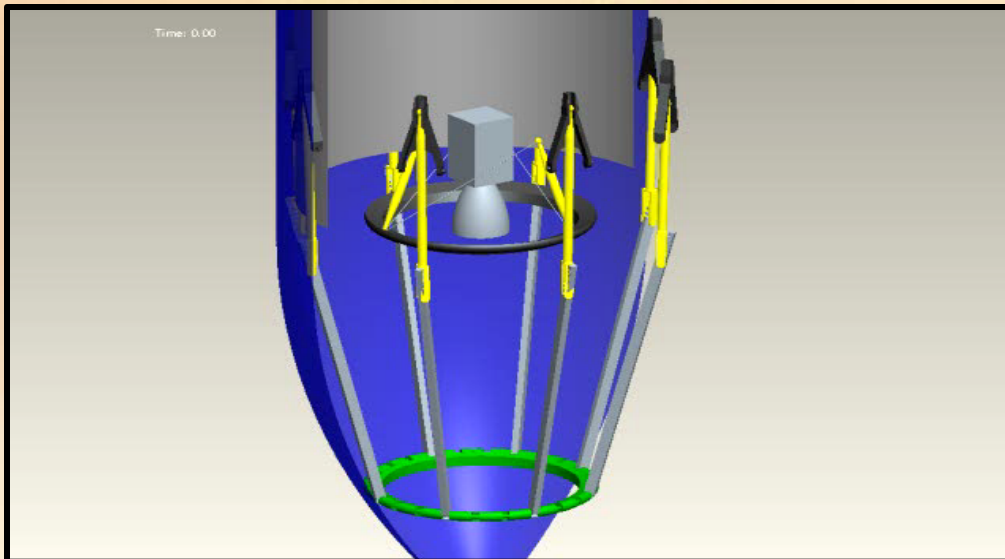




# ADEPT Scaled-Up (Way Up!) for Human Mars Missions



- Ribs, struts and mechanisms allow deployment and gimbaling of the frontal surface for lift vectoring during aerocapture, entry and descent.
- During landing, an invert maneuver allows the Aeroshell to be a landing attenuation system.
- Analysis, design, testing as well as mission design have been performed to prove viability of the mass competitive concept (Venkatapathy et al, AIAA 2011-2068)





# Conclusion

- **Low Ballistic Coefficient ADEPT Architecture:**
  - **Concept developed to address the grand EDL challenges of Human Mars mission**
  - **A simpler, non-lifting, ballistic entry architecture for large mass Mars landers (2+ mT)**
    - **Achieves subsonic parachute deployment at higher altitude compared to rigid aeroshell without lifting entry nor supersonic parachute**
  - **Candidate EDL architecture for Potential Mars 2026 Demonstrator mission**
- **STMD GCD is continuing investing in ADEPT Technology Maturation Project**